

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1827.

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CONDITIONS

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PERILS IN BURMAH

MRS JUDSON'S NARRATIVE

Her sufferings and deliverance of the Missionaries at Ava.

This account from the London Missionary Society was addressed by Mrs Judson to Joseph Butterworth, Esq. from on the 17th of May. The reader will find in this distinguished lady, a presence of mind, and a truly heroic and enduring spirit, which may be accounted for only by the influence of the special communications of spiritual influence, sanctifying and giving strength to the native powers.—J. Ch. Wach.

will not attempt to describe the joyousness produced, by finding myself more in a situation to write to after an interval of two years—yes, years—of suffering and privation. My recollection of which often our feelings and sickness our hearts. Though unbelief has often prompted us to say that our afflictions were greater than we could bear or deserve, yet our feelings have triumphed in the sovereign government of God, assured that we would do all things well, and, if his pleasure, could easily lessen our sufferings. Nor have we been disappointed in our hopes; for, in his own way, we have been extricated from all difficulties, and are now safe and happy under British Protection.

knowing your interest in the Burman people, and assured of personal sympathy and regard, I will endeavour to give in my usual way, a general relation of events for the last two years.

My last to you I mentioned that everything had a warlike appearance. The Burman Government, however, had decided that the English were in earnest in their communications: consequently I heard the report that Rangoon was to be surprised and amazed. No preparation had been made at that port, the reception of strangers; and even the Viceroy was absent. An army was immediately raised, and ordered to march under the command of the Khgee Woonah, who was to be joined on his way by Schagah-Woongyee, he having been recently appointed Viceroy of Rangoon. The only fear and anxiety which the King and Government then manifested expressed, was, lest the English at Rangoon should hear of their approach; and precipitately leaving the country, the Burmese Grandees of the service, a few of the white strangers, and to me," said one of the Ladies of Woongyee (Minister of State,) "four Europeans (white strangers) to manage the affairs of my household, as I hear you are trustworthy." "And to me," said a young girl of the palace, "six men to row my boat." The army, in their gay attire, danced and sung to the river; but few, if any, ever returned back again, and the Khgee Woonah found other commissions to execute than those just given him.

As soon as the first force was despatched, the Government had leisure to look back, and inquire into the cause of Rangoon being taken, and the probable influence of the arrival of those strangers. At once concluded, that spies were in the country; who had communicated the state of things, and invited the force over; and who so likely to be as Rogers, Gauger, and Laird, who, after the garb of Merchants, had plotted so much evil! They were all three accordingly arrested, and put in confinement. We now, more than ever, began to tremble for ourselves, and hourly to expect some dreadful scene. In examining the accounts of Mr. Gauger, it was found that Mr. Judson and Dr. Price had been the victims of a Burman plot, and in the employment of the English Government, as they re-

ceived their supplies from an Englishman. The King had, before, been advised to put the Missionaries in confinement; but his reply had been, "They are true men: let them remain." He was now, however, informed of the above-mentioned circumstance; and, in an angry tone, issued an order for the immediate arrest of Dr. Price and Mr. Judson.

And now commenced a series of oppressive acts, which we should, before, have thought human nature incapable of committing.

On the 8th of June, a City Writer, at the head of a dozen savages, with one whose marked face denoted him an executioner, rushed into the house and demanded Mr. Judson. "You are called by the King," said the Writer, (a mode of expression when about to execute the King's order), and instantly the small cord was produced by the spotted face, who roughly seized Mr. Judson, threw him on the floor, and tied his hands behind him. The scene was now dreadful. The little children were screaming with fear—the Burmans in our employ running here and there, endeavouring to escape the hands of those unfeeling wretches—and the Bengal Servants mute with amazement and horror, at the situation in which they saw their Master. I offered money to the executioner, and entreated him to untie Mr. Judson; but in vain were my tears and entreaties: they led him away, I knew not whither; and I was left guarded by ten men, who had received strict orders to confine me close and let no one go in or out. I retired to my room; and attempted to pour out my soul to Him, who, for our sakes, was bound and led away to execution; and even in that dreadful moment I experienced a degree of consolation hardly to be expected.

But this employment was of short duration.—The magistrate of that part of Ava in which we lived was in the verandah, continually calling me to come out, and submit to his examination. Supposing that all our letters and writings would be examined, and feeling conscious of having noted down every occurrence since my arrival in Ava, I instantly destroyed every thing of the kind, having no time to make a selection; and then went out to receive the officer. This Writer was ordered to write down my name, age and country, with the names of my four little Burman Girls, and those of the two Bengallee Servants; and then pronounced us all slaves of the King, again ordered the guard to watch me closely, and departed. It was now near evening: with what anxiety I waited the return of our faithful Mung Ing, who had followed Mr. Judson a short distance, to see what became of him! I had then no doubt but I could procure the release of Mr. Judson if he had not been executed, by getting a petition presented to the Queen; but I was also a prisoner, and could not move out of the house. After dark, Mung Ing returned, with the intelligence that he saw Mr. Judson conducted to the court-house, and thence to the death prison, the gates of which were closed, and he saw no more. What a night was now before me! The uncertainty of Mr. Judson's fate, my own unprotected situation, and the savage conduct of the ten Burmans, all conspired to make it the most dreadful night that I ever passed. I barred the doors, and retired with the four Burman children into the inner room. The guards were constantly ordering me to unbar the gates and come out, as they could not be assured of my safety, if I remained within. They next threatened to go in, and inform the magistrate that I had secreted myself; and that they must not be blamed if I made my escape: finding themselves unsuccessful in their demands, they took the two servants and made their feet fast in the stocks: as I apparently took no notice of this, they ordered the stocks to be raised, which makes the situation of the person confined extremely painful; this I could not bear to see, and promised them all a present in the morning, if they would release the servants. The next morning I sent Mung Ing with a piece of silver, in order to gain admission to the prison to ascertain the real situation of Mr. Judson. Dr. Price and the three Englishmen were all confined in the inner prison, each with three pair of iron fetters, and fastened to a long pole.

My only concern was how to get to the Governor of the city, who has the entire direction of the prison affairs, in order to obtain at least a mitigation of the sufferings of the Missionaries. I sent a request to the Governor to allow me to visit him with a present. The next day I received an order, which was most readily obeyed, to visit him. My present

gained me a favourable reception; and after listening attentively to my relation of the brutal manner of Mr. Judson's arrest and his present dreadful situation, he manifested considerable feeling, severely reprimanded the Writer who allowed such treatment, and then assured me that he would make the situation of the "Teachers" more comfortable. He told me, however, that I must consult with his head writer respecting the means and immediately called and introduced him to me. I shuddered to look at the man; for a more forbidding countenance was surely never before seen. I found, to my sorrow, that, under the Governor, he had much to do with the prison, and had power to make us suffer much. He took me aside; and told me that if I wished to make the situation of the Missionaries more tolerable, I must bring him two hundred ticks, and two pieces of fine cloth, on the reception of which he would release Dr. Price and Mr. Judson from the hole and put them in another building, where I should be allowed to send them pillows and mats to sleep on, and their daily food. At the same time I obtained an order from the Governor for an interview with Mr. Judson; and, for the first time in my life, looked into the interior of a Burman Prison. The wretched and ghastly appearance of the Missionaries produced feelings indescribable, and forbade a moment's hesitation in producing the sum demanded, for their temporary relief. Mr. Judson was allowed to hobble to the door of the prison; and after five minutes' conversation, I was ordered to depart by a voice and in a manner to which I had been unaccustomed, and which convinced me that those underlings felt that we were entirely in their power. Our house was two miles from the prison; and, knowing that nothing could be done without money, I had provided myself with a considerable sum in the morning, which enabled me to pay the two hundred ticks without delay; and, the same evening, had the consolation of hearing that Mr. Judson and Dr. Price were in a better prison.

My next object was to get a petition presented to the Queen, the brother of whom is by far the most powerful man in the Empire. Our situation as prisoners rendered a personal interview with the Queen impossible. I was obliged, therefore, to address her through the medium of her brother's wife, who is of low origin, and proud, haughty, and ambitious. I had visited her in better days, and received distinguished marks of her favour; but now the scene was changed; Mr. Judson was in irons and distress, which were reasons sufficient for a frigid reception. I took with me a valuable present, consisting of a gold wrought mantle and other little trappings. She wasolling in state, and hardly deigned to raise her eyes on my entrance into her splendid hall. I took my seat, not at a respectful distance or at her bidding, but as near as I could well approach, that she might not lose a syllable of what I had to communicate. I waited not for the question usually asked, "What do you want?" Grief made me bold; and, at once, I began a relation of our wrongs. I stated to her that Dr. Price and Mr. Judson were Americans—that they were Ministers of Religion—that they had nothing to do with war or politics—and that she well knew that even their residence in Ava was in consequence of the King's command. In vain I strove to work upon her feelings, by requesting her to imagine herself in my situation—a stranger in a foreign land, and deprived of the protection of an only friend, who without any alleged crime, was thrown into prison and fetters. She unfolded the present, and coolly said, "Your case is not singular: the other white prisoners suffer equally with your husband. I will however present your petition to her Majesty the Queen: come again to-morrow." I went from her with little hope; and, faint as it was, I endeavoured to communicate the same to Mr. Judson, but my admittance was strictly forbidden by the Writer to whom I had given the two hundred ticks.

The next morning I saw three of the King's Officers pass; and was informed, that they had gone to take possession of Mr. Gauger's property, and that on the morrow our house would be searched. I spent the day therefore, in making preparations to receive them; arranging and secreting as many articles as possible, knowing that we should be in a state of starvation, unless some of our property could be preserved. I again endeavoured to gain admittance to Mr. Judson, but was refused.

The three Officers who had taken possession of Mr. Gauger's property the day before, now came to take an account of

ours. Among the three was one (Koung-tong myoo too), who seemed to take an interest in my forlorn condition, and who prevented the others from taking many articles, which were afterward, during our long trial, of the greatest use. They first demanded my silver, gold, and jewels: I replied that gold I had none—jewels I had never worn since my residence in their country—but here was the key of a trunk which contained the silver: open and look for yourselves. They seemed pleased with my offering them the key, and requested that I would open the trunk, and that only one person should be allowed to enter my inner room to take an account of the property. And here justice obliges me to say that the conduct of these Burman Officers in this transaction was more humane and civilized than any other which I witnessed in Ava. The silver was weighed and laid aside. "Have you no more?" said one of them. "Search for yourselves," I replied: "the house is at your disposal." "Have you not deposited money and jewels in the hands of others?" "I have no friends in this country: with whom should I deposit treasure?" "Where is your watch?" I produced an old one of Mr. Judson's, which had been out of use for a long time; but which answered their purpose just as well, and was the means of preserving a good one which I had then about me. "Where are your goods, your pieces of muslin, handkerchiefs, &c.?" "Mr. Judson is no merchant: he neither buys nor sells; but subsists on the free offerings of the disciples of Christ, who collected the money which you have taken, to build a church for the preaching of the Gospel. Is it suitable to take the property of a Pong yee (priest)?" "It is contrary to our wishes," said Koung-tong; "but we act in obedience to the King's command." Even our trunks of wearing apparel they examined; I begged that they would not take them, as they would be of no use to the King but to us they were invaluable: they said that a list only should be taken, and presented to his Majesty; when if he gave no further order, they should remain. They did the same with regard to the books, medicines, and most of the furniture; and, on presenting the list to the King, he gave an order that those things should not be touched at present. These gentlemen, however, took every thing new or curious and whatever to them seemed valuable. When they had finished, I gave them tea; and begged the royal Treasurer to intercede for the release of Mr. Judson.

After their departure, I had an opportunity of going again to the Queen's sister-in-law; who informed me that she had presented my petition to the Queen, and that her reply was, "He is not to be executed; let him remain where he is!" I felt ready to sink down in despair, as there was then no hope of Mr. Judson's release from any other quarter; but a recollection of the Judge in the Parable, who, though he feared not God nor regarded man, was moved by the importunities of a widow, induced me to resolve to continue my visits until the object was obtained. But here, also, I was disappointed: for, after entreating her many times to use her influence in obtaining the release of the Missionaries, she became so irritated at my perseverance, that she refused to answer my questions; and told me by her looks and motions, that it would be dangerous to make any further effort.

For the next seven months, hardly a day passed in which I did not visit some one member of Government, in order to interest their feelings on our behalf. The King's mother, sister, and brother, each in turn, exerted their influence in our favour; but, so great was their fear of the Queen, that neither of them ventured to make a direct application to his Majesty; and, although my various efforts were useless as to their grand object, yet the hopes which they exerted kept our minds from sinking, and enabled us to endure our long imprisonment better than we otherwise could have done.

The last person to whom I applied, was the celebrated Bundoolah, just previous to his departure for Rangoon. He had gained some advantages over the native soldiers at Arracan, 200 of whom he had sent as prisoners to Ava: this, together with the circumstance of his having obtained two or three thousand English muskets, gained him a most favourable reception at Court: every honour in the power of the King to bestow, was heaped upon him. He had the entire management of affairs, and in fact was the real King of the country. With fear and trembling I presented to him a written petition for the

liberation of Dr. Price and Mr. Judson; he listened to the petition attentively, made some inquiries relative to our coming to Ava, and then said that he would reflect on the subject—"Come again to-morrow." My hopes were now more sanguine than ever; but the morrow dashed them all, when the proud Bundoolah uttered—"I shall soon return from Rangoon, when I will release the Teachers, with all the other prisoners."

The war was now prosecuted with all the energy of which the Burmans are capable. Their expectations of complete victory were high; for their General was invincible, and the glory of their King would accompany their armies. The Government talked loudly of taking Bengal, when they had driven the presumptuous creatures from their own territories; and of destroying from the earth every white-faced stranger. So great was their hatred to the very appearance of a foreigner, that I frequently trembled when walking the streets; and, that I might not be immediately recognized as a stranger, and sometimes gain admittance to Mr. Judson's prison, I adopted the Burman dress altogether.

Extortion and oppression had now become so familiar to us, that we daily expected their appearance in some new garb or other. Sometimes, for ten days together, I was not allowed to see Mr. Judson; and even then could gain admittance only after dark, when I was obliged to return to our house, two miles, without an attendant.

The means which we invented for communication were such as necessity alone could have suggested. At first, I wrote to him on a flat cake, baked for the purpose, and buried it in a bowl of rice; and, in return, he communicated his situation on a piece of tile, on which when wet with water, the writing became invisible, but when dried perfectly legible. But after some months' experience, we found that the most convenient as well as safest mode of writing, was to roll up a chit, and put it in the long nose of a coffee pot in which I sent his tea. The circumstances may appear trivial; but they serve to show to what straits & shifts we were driven; it was a crime of the highest nature, to be found making communications to a prisoner, however nearly related.

Bundoolah departed from Ava, in all the pomp and splendour imaginable; commanding an army of between 40,000 and 50,000 men: he was to join the Prince Thar-yar-wa-dee, who had marched some months before, at the head of an equal number. The first two or three reports of the invincible General were of the most flattering nature, and were most joyfully received by the firing of cannon. Now—Rangoon was surrounded by the Burman Troops: then—the fort of the Pagoda was taken; and guns and ammunition sufficient for the Burman Army, should the war continue ever so long; and next—his Majesty might expect to hear, that not a white face remained in Rangoon! But no such report ever came—the cannons ceased to fire on the arrival of a boat—and soon it was whispered about that the Burmans were defeated, and thousands of them killed, among whom were many officers; and that Bundoolah and the few that remained had fled to Donaboo. With what anxiety did we listen for a report—"The English are advancing!" for, in the arrival of foreign troops, consisted our only hope of deliverance.

The war now dragged on heavily on the part of the Burmans; and though the King and Government continued to supply Bundoolah with what he required, yet their confidence in him was shaken, and their hopes far from sanguine.

The news, at length, came, that the English Army were advancing, and that they were within 20 miles of Donaboo. The town was all confusion, and the Queen began to send away her immense treasure. It was now the first of March, the commencement of the hot season; which, in Ava, is peculiarly severe. The white prisoners were all put inside of the common prison, in five pairs of irons each; and where they were so crowded with Burman thieves and robbers, that they had not room to lie down. There were at the time near a hundred prisoners, all in one room, without a window or hole for the admittance of air, and the door half closed. I again applied to the Governor of the city to allow the Missionaries to be removed to their former place, or at least to let them remain outside of the door during the day. I offered him money, and promised to reward him handsomely when in my power; but all in vain. The old man shed tears at my distress; but said that it was not in his power.

From inquiry, we apprehend the expense of the two last kinds is nearly equal; but those with mud walls are the most comfortable, as well as the most durable. The expense of a house of either of these descriptions large enough for a small family varies, in Bengal, from five

Art. 5. Any Tract Society, contributing one fourth of its receipts to the

"Whereas the Board of Directors of this Society, in the prosecution of the duties assigned them, have encountered many obstacles, tending to retard and embarrass their proceedings, and to limit the highly important operations of the Society. And, whereas, our Baptist brethren of Philadelphia and vicinity, have assured the Board of their willingness, by personal efforts and contributions, to give it all that efficiency which they are able to do, from the facilities which they possess for

constitute themselves members for life. An individual, by becoming a life member of the Society, affords the means of procuring a Tract of eight pages, from which millions of impressions may be made, and scattered abroad to as many sinners, to speak to them things which make for their peace. Our female friends have already aided the Society very much, by giving the sum required to make their Ministers members for life; and also by forming Auxiliary Societies; and we hope many

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made. If so, it is to be regretted; but it is hoped that with these explanations, no one will be inclined to censure either the Committee, the printers of the Boston edition, or the little work itself.—An officer of the American Tract Society, instituted at New-York.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1827.

The Board of the Convention of Baptist Churches in this State and vicinity, held their quarterly meeting agreeably to notice, at the vestry of the Baptist Meeting-house in this city, on Tuesday, the 6th inst.—The accounts given by the Missionaries employed by the Board, of the good hand of the Lord upon them in their work, was truly refreshing. The session of the Board was peculiarly harmonious; and the hearts of the brethren were encouraged to continue, and increase their exertions for the upbuilding of Zion. The same Missionaries were appointed as before, and on the same circuits, with the exception of brother Silas Ambler, who, in consequence of a call from the Church in Cornwall to become their Pastor, has concluded to locate in that place. Brother Isaac Dwinell was appointed by the Board to succeed him, as Missionary in the North West circuit.

The prayers and co-operation of the friends of Immanuel, are desired in behalf of the Missionaries, and every faithful watchman on the walls of Zion; that they may be successful in winning souls to Christ, and in restoring the waste places of Zion.

Hartford and Middlesex Baptist Ministerial Conference.—Agreeably to adjournment, a number of Ministers assembled with the Baptist Church at Wintonbury, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. and after religious exercises, embracing a Sermon from brother Isaac Kimball, from 2d Cor. v. 20. a Ministerial Conference was organized, to be held quarterly, and brother Henry Stanwood, of Bristol, was appointed standing Secretary.

REVIVALS.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the good work of the Lord is progressing at Stratford, and that about 30 have been brought through grace, to "know the joyful sound."

In the Baptist Church and Society at North Haven, there are some favourable appearances of a revival.

At Lyme and New London, we learn that a work of grace has commenced.—In Groton the revival is progressing.—Some favourable indications appear in Killingworth, and a number have already been brought to rejoice in the great salvation. At Middletown the revival continues to progress in the Baptist Church.

Is not the language of the Saviour to his early disciples, peculiarly applicable to the Church at the present time? "Say not four months and then cometh the harvest, but lift up your eyes and behold, the fields are white already to the harvest."

The copious article in this paper, on the subject of the American Baptist Tract Society in Philadelphia, we hope will receive the particular consideration of our brethren: and we trust the Convention of Churches in this State, will think it expedient in some way to co-operate with this Society.

We desire that those Agents for this paper, who may have received an *excess* of the first number of the 4th vol. will return them to this office.

We feel obliged by the receipt of the article in answer to "Achaicus."—We doubt not it will be perfectly satisfactory to him, as it is to us.

The Journal of Mrs. Judson, commenced on the first page of this paper, although long, we doubt not will be read with deep interest by our friends. She well sustains the character of the Christian Heroine, and we trust is designed for still greater usefulness to the perishing Burmans.

We are again under the painful necessity of desiring a portion of our readers, to peruse attentively the conditions of this paper, as published each week.—It is the first article on the first page. We will make one quotation from the conditions, viz. "Postages paid by subscribers." This refers to all postages of the paper, and letters of every description concerning the paper.

Silver will not pay mail transportation, and leave any balance. Last week we received a Letter, with a \$2 bill and a 64 cent piece—for the postage of the 64 cts. we paid 12 1/2 cents. This week we received a Letter with \$1 enclosed, on which we paid postage 21 cents.—In future where we are taxed with postage on Letters, we shall invariably charge it to the writer, provided the postage amounts to more than 3 per cent on the remittance.—We hope this notice will meet the approbation of all who feel interested for the success of the paper.

CORRECTION.

In our last, we mentioned a number of Churches that were invited to assist in the constitution of a Church, and an Ordination, next week, in Vernon. Our publication arose

from the consideration, that Letters addressed to those Churches were sent in a bundle with the one addressed to the Hartford Church with a request to have them put into the Hartford Post Office. We have since been informed, that other Churches in this vicinity have received the same invitation, by a different conveyance. And we would also mention, that the invitation of those Churches at a distance, arose from their connection and intimate acquaintance with the candidate for ordination.

General Intelligence.

Congressional.

Nineteenth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE—January 26—February 1.

On Friday the consideration of the Bankrupt bill was resumed. Mr. Reed opposed the bill in a speech of about two hours length, and moved an amendment to the first section of the bill, providing that nothing in the bill should be construed to extend to contracts made previous to the passage of the bill. The amendment was rejected; ayes, 16, noes, 32. Mr. Barton, moved the consideration of the motion to strike out 93d section.

On Saturday the consideration of the Bankrupt bill was resumed: a debate took place on the motion of Mr. Barton to reconsider the motion to strike out the 93d section. Mr. Barton's motion was negatived, Ayes, 19, Noes 26.

On Monday, the consideration of the Bankrupt bill was resumed. Mr. Robbins spoke at considerable length in support of the bill. The bill was then laid on the table, with the understanding that it should be taken up on Wednesday. The bill for the relief John Macartney was fully discussed and rejected.

On Tuesday, an unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Dickerson to call up the bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States. The bill for the relief of Parke Walton, of Mississippi, was after some discussion, rejected. The bill for opening a Military Road, from Fort Smith, in the territory of Arkansas, to Natchitoches, in Louisiana, was considered and rejected. The bill authorizing the confirmation and settlement of private Land Claims in East Florida, was amended, ordered to a third reading. The Senate was engaged about two hours in Executive business.

On Wednesday, Mr. Chandler from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill to provide for the national defence, by the establishment of a uniform militia system throughout the United States, and for the discipline thereof. The bill for the establishment of an Arsenal in the State of Maine was ordered to a third reading. The bill appropriating annually one half of the sum of two millions of dollars, hitherto authorized to be kept in the Treasury, to the debt due to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, until that debt shall be extinguished, was taken up; and after some discussion, was laid on the table.

The consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed. Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, opposed the bill. He was replied to by Mr. Berrien. Mr. Hayne closed the debate with a brief and eloquent speech in support of the bill. The question was then taken, on ordering the bill to a third reading, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Boulogne, Edwards, Harrison, Hayne; Johnson of Ky, Kane, Knight, Mills, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith of Md, Thomas—15.

Nays.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Hendricks, King, Macon, Mar, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, of S. C. Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Wiley, Williams, Woodbury—25.

On Thursday, the bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States was called up by Mr. Dickerson, who explained its object in a speech of great length: on motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was then laid on the table.

Mr. Sanford moved the reconsideration of the vote taken the day previous on ordering the Bankrupt Bill to a third reading: which motion, after a long discussion, was decided in the affirmative, 20 to 17. The bill was then on motion of Mr. Sanford, recommitted to a Select Committee, with instructions to strike out the 93d section. Messrs. Berrien, Sanford, Van Buren, and Silsbee, were appointed the Committee. The bill to construct a road from a point opposite Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock in Arkansas, was taken up. Mr. Hendricks moved an amendment to the bill, by adding two sections, providing for a road from Fort Smith in Arkansas, to Fort Townsend, on the boundary between Arkansas and Louisiana. After some discussion, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading. The bill for reducing the duty on imported salt was read a second time. Mr. Smith, of Md. supported the bill, and Mr. Holmes opposed it. Before the question was taken on ordering it to a third reading, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—January 26—February 1.

On Friday, an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring up the Manufacturers' Bill, and also the bill to make provisions for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution.—The proposition was defeated on the ground that Friday and Saturday are, by a rule of the House, considered as days on which private bills have a preference, unless ordered otherwise by the House. The regulation was enforced: in consequence of which, about seven bills were acted on in Committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Saturday.

On Saturday, the House was again occupied on private bills. Such as had passed through the Committee of the Whole on Friday, were read a third time and passed.—The residue of the day was occupied in the discussion of the bill for the relief of Willie Blount, formerly Governor of Tennessee, whose claim on the government arises out of expenditures during the late war. This case had been frequently before Congress, and had been acted on from session to session, but never got through both Houses. It was ordered on Saturday to be engrossed and read a third time by a vote of 73 to 68, the Ayes and Noes being called on the question. A brief discussion also took place on a resolution offered by Mr. Forsyth, directing the Secretary of War to comply with the terms of a former call, and returning to the Department the paper, which had been sent in answer to the call. Mr. Forsyth disclaimed any intention to censure the Department, but attributed the imperfect return to a misapprehension of the import of the resolution. Mr. Everett, on this admission, suggested that if the former resolution was not understood, the best way was to prepare a new one which would be understood, and not to direct a compliance with it which it was admitted was not understood. The resolution on motion of Mr. Everett, was finally laid on the table.

On Monday, Mr. Everett offered an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Forsyth, and laid on the table on Saturday, which was adopted. Some discussion took place on the resolution offered by Mr. Woods, in relation to the conduct of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, but the time having elapsed, the discussion was arrested. The bill for the relief of Willie Blount was passed, after some discussion; and after an unsuccessful motion to recommit it by Mr. Long. The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange ten millions of stock for the state of the Union, on motion of Mr. Cook. An amendment was offered by Mr. Verplanck, the purpose of which was to give a discretionary power to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes, should the other projects fail. The committee then rose, and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

On Tuesday, the resolution offered by Mr. Woods, and discussed on Saturday, was laid on the table. A bill was reported by Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to authorize the subscriptions of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the amount of two and a half millions. The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union discussed the manufacturers' bill. Mr. Pierce delivered his sentiments in favour of it, and Mr. Claiborne, and Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, against it.

On Wednesday, the House acted on the Manufacturers' Bill in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The proposition of Mr. Barney, which went to establish a fourth minimum, was agreed to. Some of their propositions were made to amend, but they were rejected and the Committee rose and reported the Bill. Mr. Cambreleng moved his amendment in the House and commenced some observations in reply to Mr. Davis, who spoke at length and with much ability in favour of the bill.

On Thursday the House was again engaged in the discussion of the Manufacturers' bill,—the bill for the better regulation of the Ordnance department, and several bills of private or local character.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Important News from Lisbon.—We have the gratification this day of communicating the most satisfactory intelligence with respect to Portugal.

The Sir Edward Banks, steam vessel, arrived at Portsmouth last night, at 11 o'clock, and brought passenger Mr. Black, with despatches for government. She left Lisbon on the 26th, in the evening, and made her passage home in five days.

Private letters speak with the highest enthusiasm and praise of the prompt and decisive measures adopted by government. Mr. Cannell's speech had been printed and circulated, and the effect it produced upon the public mind, was amazing. It seemed to operate like a charm, dispelling at once all the gloom and fears that prevailed, animating every class of persons with renewed hope and vigour.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the succour of England had reached the shores of Portugal, excited general admiration. While they were only waiting to hear of promised aid, British ships and British troops had anchored in the waters of the Tagus. The effect was electrical.

The Pyramus was the only vessel, we believe, which at the date of these advices had landed troops; but four line of battle ships, with other detachments, were seen off the Burlings by the Sir Edward Banks, as she left the Tagus.

The condition of the rebels must soon, we think, bring matters to a close. All the latest accounts represent them as being discomfited, wherever they have come in contact with Constitutional troops.

The Marquis de Chaves was at Lamego, with 10,000 troops—all equipped, and dispirited. In the province of Alentejo, the Count de Villa Flor had repulsed the insurgents, under the command of Magessi.

When the 4th (King's own) Regiment of Foot landed, they were received by the populace with the loudest acclamations.

A private letter, dated Lisbon, 25th December mentions that the 4th and 25th English regiments were landing on Christmas day, which the inhabitants considered a favourable omen. The progress of the insurgents was slow. The Marquis de Chaves' advanced troops, in place of marching on Oporto, were on the direct road to Lisbon for the purpose, according to report, of striking a grand blow at the capital, they marched upon Viseu and Coimbra. It was confidently stated that an engagement had taken place, but not of a decisive nature, but by the result, two of the Marquis de Chaves' regiments are stated to have laid down their arms, and afterwards joined the Constitutionalists.

All the great powers had approved the conduct of England, and condemned that of Spain. The speech of the French minister on the subject will be found below. The London Courier of Dec. 30th, says: "The Ministry of Charles X. have proved themselves alike the friends of France and Europe, by their cordial co-operation with England, in endeavouring to repair existing evils, without the application of so severe, so dangerous and so hazardous a remedy as war."

Spain.—A Liverpool paper remarks: "There is every reason to believe that the Spanish Government, conscious of its own weakness, and deserted by France and the Holy Allies, has consented to recognize the present government of Portugal. This being the case, all danger of war is past." "We have seen a gentleman who left Madrid the 5th inst. He describes the country to be in a state of complete decay. Regular business is entirely suspended; and the trade of Spain at this moment, he says, is in the hands of the smugglers. Robberies and murders are nightly committed in the capital and the other principal towns, and the roads are infested with banditti. From the impoverished condition of the people the funds of the church are much crippled, and those that still remain available are fettered with so many conditions by the priests and monks, before they will suffer any portion of them to be applied to the public service, as to render them of little use for general purposes when they

reach the finance minister, whose embarrassed state is hourly increasing. He laughs at the idea of Spain acting offensively in any contest; and declares it as his opinion, that no great country was ever more entirely hors de combat than Spain at present.

The Algerines have captured the Spanish ship Agnia, off St. Mary, on a voyage from St. Andro to Cadiz, and put the crew in irons at Algiers. The captors came under the Spanish flag. The Consul is negotiating for their ransom.

Greece.—Lord and Lady Cochrane, it is said, will spend the winter in Italy!!!

The Greek frigate Hellas, from New York, had arrived off Malta—all well. She proceeded immediately to Napoli.

Letters from Ancona, dated 12th Nov. state that the Greeks had made a most successful resistance at Athens. Nothing had been heard of the Egyptian fleet, nor of its having left Alexandria. Ibrahim, who had entrenched himself at Tripolizzi, was exposed to the greatest distress by his policy in ruining the harvests. The Greeks also suffered. Fifteen cargoes of provisions had been forwarded from Ancona to the Greeks at the expense of the French and Swiss Consuls.

It is said that the foreign ambassadors at the Porte are so diligent in their negotiations for the Greeks that a favourable result may be anticipated.

African Colonization.—From the proceedings had, it appears probable that the Legislature of Maryland will appropriate one thousand dollars a year to aid in the transportation of free persons of colour to Africa, under direction of the Colonization Society. We earnestly wish that this appropriation may be made. Let us keep the door open for the egress of this class, who seriously interfere with the pursuits of a more desirable population, without advancing their own prosperity among us.—*Nile's Register.*

It is said, says the New York Statesman, that orders have been received at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, Brooklyn and elsewhere, to fit out all vessels in each. The occasion of these orders have given rise to some speculation.

Tra Case.—Six hundred and twenty-two bills of indictment, have been found by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia, for concealing treason. Seven persons only are implicated.—The names of these individuals were published in a former number of this paper.—*Middlesex Gazette.*

The Commerce of Calcutta.—As stated in our French paper, amounts on an average to fourteen millions of pounds sterling a year. About 600 vessels enter that port annually. In 1717 Calcutta was nothing but an insignificant little village, surrounded by marshes and forests; it now contains more than one hundred thousand houses, and extends more than two leagues along the banks of the river. The English are estimated at 600,000; and the whole population of the city and environs within the compass of 70 miles each way, is stated at more than two millions.

Seal Skins.—Since 1819, fifteen cargoes of fur seal skins, taken within the southern Arctic circle, have been brought into the port of Stonington, Conn. and sold for 277,597 dollars. Four vessels from Stonington are now engaged in the sealing business.

Reading.—"Nothing" say the Editors of the Boston Spectator and Ladies' Album, affords us more pleasure on going into a house, than to find books lying about with the appearance of being frequently used. We look upon the members of the family with more respect than would be excited by expensive furniture and rich dress, for we consider them as possessed of the best kind of wealth—mental treasures."

A Newspaper better than Rum.—Winter evenings should be occupied in reading, by those who have not business to employ them. Nine tenths of mankind spend more time in positive idleness, neither in business, recreation, nor needful repose, than is necessary, if employed in judicious reading, to make them very intelligent members of society. But how many are there who do not even read a newspaper. They have not time, and can't afford the expense! yet they can idle away 2 or 3 hours in a day, and spend the price of half a dozen newspapers, or a share in a public library, for rum to pour down their necks.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

MARRIED.

At Canton, by Rev. Isaac Kimball, Mr. Edward Blakesly, of Plymouth, to Miss Emeline Woodford, of Canton.

At Burlington, by Rev. Ebenezer Hall, Mr. Ezra Cleveland of Burlington, aged 73, to Miss Eunice Doolittle of Waterbury, aged 42.

At Middletown, (Upper Houses,) Mr. Timoleon Bullard, of Hartford, to Miss Harriet Belden.

At Middle Haddam, Mr. Henry D. Brad-dock, to Miss Emily

WHY DO WE LOVE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1, 1827.
ANSWER.

Along the page of truth divine
With new delight we rove,
And mark in every precious line,
The reasons why we love.

this is not all : it descends into the
it puts forth its hand and plucks

The Hypocrite.—When the hypocrite has sinned, he seeks to hide it as Achan his wedge of gold. As it is hard to get a hen off her nest so it is hard to get such

the midst of imminent dangers, relying *more or less* on Him who cannot fail, even when providence contradicts the promise.

Now, as no ship goes to sea without

In Norway, Me. a town containing 1000 souls, only 5 deaths have occurred in the last year; 1 of old age, 3 from consumption, 1 accidentally killed, and 1 infantile complaint. This is an average of one in 300. In Greenland the average was one in 100. The State of New York, at the last census, had 1 in 72. In New Haven last year, 56. In Washington city, one in 50. In Europe, 1 in 52.

But here is a religion which declares open war, and irreconcilable enmity with every evil disposition in the human heart. It tolerates none : it denounces an anathema against all. Of the most odious sins, disobedience to parents, dishonesty, injustice, murder, and adultery, it speaks with abhorrence : it says they ought not even to be named among Christians. But this is not all : it descends into the heart ; it puts forth its hand and plucks out ev-

The Hypocrite.—When the hypocrite has sinned, he seeks to hide it as Achan his wedge of gold. As it is hard to get a hen off her nest so it is hard to get such

Country Merchants who deal in
to be supplied on as good terms as in any
market.

Hartford Dec. 30, 1826.